

recovered from the Lava Beds, OR, and donated to the Hastings Museum by W. Dunn between 1926 and 1931. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Museum records identify this individual as a Modoc person. Historic documentation and consultation evidence indicate that the Modoc traditionally occupied the area of southern Oregon and northern California that includes lava beds.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were recovered from an unknown location in California by person(s) unknown. In 1936, the Hastings Museum purchased these remains from Vernon Lemley. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary object are present.

Museum records identify this individual as a Modoc person. Historic documentation and consultation evidence indicate that the Modoc traditionally occupied the area of southern Oregon and northern California that includes lava beds.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Hastings Museum of Natural and Cultural History have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Hastings Museum of Natural and Cultural History also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Teresa J. Kreutzer, Curator, Hastings Museum of Natural and Cultural History, P.O. Box 1286, Hastings, NE 68902, telephone (402) 461-2399, before March 23, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains to the Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: January 31, 2001.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Control of the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, New Mexico State Office, Santa Fe, NM

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the control of the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, New Mexico State Office, Santa Fe, NM.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the University of Colorado Museum, Eastern New Mexico University, the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology (University of New Mexico), the New Mexico State University Museum, the Museum of New Mexico, the San Juan County Museum, and Bureau of Land Management professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah; the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; the Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; the Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; the Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; the Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation.

Between 1966 and 1967, human remains representing three individuals were recovered from site LA 8779 in New Mexico during legally authorized excavations and collections conducted by the Cottonwood Gulch Foundation. These human remains are presently curated at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico. No known individuals were identified. The eight associated funerary object are a pottery effigy, ladle and bowls, a jet bead, and yucca cord fragments.

Based on material culture, architecture, and site organization, site LA 8779 has been identified as a Chacoan outlier occupied between C.E. 1100-1300.

In 1978, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from site LA 89418 in New Mexico during legally authorized excavations and collections by Bill Kight of the Bureau of Land Management. These human remains are presently curated at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on material culture and site organization, site LA 89418 has been identified as a small Anasazi pueblo occupied between C.E. 900-1300.

In 1979, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from site LA 27211 in New Mexico during legally authorized excavations and collections by the Bureau of Land Management. These human remains are currently curated at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are a pottery bowl and pitcher.

Based on material culture and site organization, site LA 27211 has been identified as a small Anasazi pueblo occupied between C.E. 900-1300.

In 1987, human remains representing five individuals were recovered from site LA 50364 in New Mexico during legally authorized excavations and collections by Complete Archaeological Service Associates. These human remains are presently curated by the Museum of New Mexico. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on material culture and site organization, site LA 50364 has been identified as a small Anasazi pueblo occupied between C.E. 1050-1150.

Continuities of ethnographic materials, technology, and architecture indicate affiliation of Anasazi sites in this area of New Mexico with historic and present-day Puebloan cultures. Oral traditions presented by representatives of the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation support cultural affiliation with Anasazi sites in this area of New Mexico.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the New Mexico State Office of the Bureau of Land Management have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 12 individuals

of Native American ancestry. Officials of the New Mexico State Office of the Bureau of Land Management also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 10 objects listed above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony. Lastly, officials of the New Mexico State Office of the Bureau of Land Management have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah; the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; the Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; the Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; the Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; the Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Stephen L. Fosberg, State Archeologist and NAGPRA Coordinator, New Mexico State Office, Bureau of Land Management, 1474 Rodeo Road, Santa Fe, NM 87502-0115, telephone (505) 438-7415, before March 23, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 1, 2001.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

[FR Doc. 01-4297 Filed 2-20-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, AK and in the Control of the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Alaska State Office, Anchorage, AK

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, AK and in the control of the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Alaska State Office, Anchorage, AK.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Bureau of Land Management and University of Alaska Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of McGrath Native Village.

In 1961, human remains representing one individual were recovered from a site 3/4 of a mile upriver from McGrath Native Village on lands controlled by the Bureau of Land Management following their disturbance by a bulldozer operated by person(s) unknown. These human remains were given to the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks, AK, by Pete Egres. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on geographic location, this individual has been identified as Native American. Based on the estimated age of the human remains (early 20th century or before), oral tradition, and evidence of traditional use of the area, this individual has been culturally affiliated with McGrath Native Village.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Bureau of Land Management have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Land Management also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and McGrath Native Village. This notice has been sent to officials of McGrath Native Village. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains

should contact Dr. Robert E. King, Alaska State NAGPRA Coordinator, Bureau of Land Management, 222 West 7th Avenue, #13, Anchorage, AK 99513-7599, telephone (907) 271-5510, before March 23, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains to McGrath Native Village may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 6, 2001.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.

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BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Alaska State Office, Anchorage, AK

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Alaska State Office, Anchorage, AK.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Bureau of Land Management and University of Alaska Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of Nulato Village.

In 1948, human remains representing two individuals were recovered near Nulato Village, AK, from the surface of two fallen-in graves during legally authorized archeological investigations conducted by Wendell Oswalt. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on geographic location, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Based on the